

Genotype: *Anachilus mandibularis* LeConte, 1863, Smithsonian Misc. Collect., New Species Col., pt. 1, p. 86. The type is automatically fixed by being the first included species, and the only species there described or listed.

Type locality: Florida.

Horn in 1881 (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 9:82-85) gave a synopsis of the North American species of Cebriionidae, stating that he could find no valid reason for retaining the genus *Anachilus* LeConte and therefore suppressing it in favor of *Cebrio*. He also rejected *Selenodon* (sic!) being unable to determine Chevrolat's reason for using it for the North American species. Horn, of course, overlooked the genotypes, or neglected to study the European species of the genus or he would have seen the reasons for not using *Cebrio*, as LeConte had years before. This error has been perpetuated by American authors until the present time.

PERIGONA NIGRIPES DEJ. IN THE UNITED STATES (CARABIDAE)

By KENNETH M. FENDER and MELVILLE H. HATCH

Perigona nigripes Dej. is a cosmopolitan species recorded by Csiki (Col. Cat. 115, 1931, pp. 897-898) from numerous localities in southern Europe, southern Asia to Japan and New Guinea, eastern Africa, Madagascar, Queensland, New Caledonia, West Indies, and the Atlantic Islands. The species was first recorded from the United States in 1853 from Georgia and "Carolina" by LeConte (Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. X, 1853, p. 386) under the name *Trechicus umbripennis* LeC. Since then it has been recorded from Florida (Enterprize—Schwarz, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XVII, 1878, p. 436), District of Columbia (Hamilton, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. XXI, 1894, p. 355), California (Pasadena—Fall, Occ. Pap. Cal. Acad. Sci. VIII, 1901, p. 47), and Ohio (Cincinnati—Dury, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. XX, 1902, p. 114).

N. M. Downie has a specimen of this species, determined by C. A. Frost, from Elbridge, New York, taken in 1941; and Mr. Frost, in 1948, took six specimens in a pile of grass at Framingham, Massachusetts. Fender has two specimens taken at Forest Grove, Oregon, in 1941, and two specimens taken at McMinnville, Oregon in 1941 and 1944.

In the United States outside of the southeastern states, *Perigona nigripes* probably is not endemic, and it may be introduced even in those states. It is apparently well established in western Oregon.

Perigona nigripes LeC. may be briefly described as follows: testaceous, the head behind the clypeus and a spot in front of the oblique apical portion of the impressed eighth elytral stria piceous; pronotum and elytra feebly opalescent; above shining, nearly impunctate, finely alutaceous, the head more evidently so; pronotum about two-thirds as long as wide, the apex and base subequal in width, the hind angles obtusely rounded, feebly deplanate, without basal impressions, the side margins oblique or broadly and very feebly sinuate in front of the hind angles; elytra with discal striae at most very feebly developed, the three inner ones the most distinct, the third interval with three dorsal punctures, the eighth stria deeply impressed and obliquely extended nearly to the suture, the area between the eighth stria and the margin finely setose, the elytral apex subarcuate; length 2.5 mm.

Perigona Cast. together with three other Neotropical genera is regarded by Csiki (Col. Cat. 115, 1931, pp. 894-899) as constituting the tribe Perigonini immediately following Pterostichini *sens. lat.* The Nearctic and European members of the Perigonini may be distinguished from the Pterostichini, Amarini, and Platynini of the Leng *Catalogue* by the feebly developed discal elytral striae and the deeply impressed eighth stria, which extends obliquely nearly to the suture.

NOTE.-- As the printer's proof of this note passes through my hands, I discover that Jeannel (Faune de France 40, 1942, p. 581) affirms that *Perigona nigripes* is endemic in the lands bordering the Indian Ocean making the species introduced in America and Europe. -- M.H.H.

CITING LITERATURE IN THE COLEOPTERISTS' BULLETIN

By RICHARD E. BLACKWELDER

Nearly every science journal adopts or develops a style in which certain parts of its contents must be printed. The editor normally corrects all manuscripts to make them conform to this style, and sometimes an attempt is made to instruct the authors so that their manuscripts will require less editing.

Among the subjects for which particular styles are often adopted are the synonymy of species and the citation of bibliographic references. Even without a fixed style an alert editor can catch many inconsistencies, but some will likely not be obvious to him. For